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American Research Center In Egypt, Inc.

NEWSLETTER



1430 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

IN MEMORIAM

WILLIAM STEVENSON SMITH
1907-1969

William Stevenson Smith, the Egyptologist, will live on -- ungrudgingly the miserly memory of man will concede his work its lasting place. For this we need have no care. His achievements have long been recognized and their impetus will continue to spread like the circling waves in water grateful to have been disturbed by the stirring stone.

But him whom we miss most, William Stevenson Smith, the loyal, the considerate, the perceptive, the friend who helped from the shadow, the self-effacing worker and counsellor -- it is only the few who knew him, his friends, the larger group of those whom he attracted into collaboration, the more intimate ones with whom he dedicated himself to a common cause, only we knew him as he was and it is for us to preserve, to secure his memory: a generous man, never failing and utterly unconscious of the value of what he gave. He was possessed of the rare gift of crystallizing, of being rather than creating a center of complex forces.

It was precisely his blend of scholarship and prestige with moral certainty and gentleness that the American Research Center in Egypt needed to consolidate and progress. The five years of his presidency shaped the organization and anchored it firmly on the national as on the international plane.

We shall miss his counsel but continue in his spirit.

Gustav E. von Grunebaum



WILLIAM STEVENSON SMITH

William Stevenson Smith, 61, died on January 14, 1969 at his home, 6 Avon Place, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He was a world-famous authority on Egyptian art, archaeology and history.

He joined the staff of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, in 1928, and from 1930 to 1939 was a member of the joint expedition of Harvard and the museum in Egypt.

He was appointed assistant curator of the department in 1941, associate curator in 1954 and curator in 1956. Since 1948 he has also been a lecturer in Egyptian art at Harvard University.

He was one of the founders of the American Research Center in Egypt, and in 1951 served as director of the Center's Cairo office. He was administrative Vice-President of the Center from its founding and in 1961 he became president of the American Research Center in Egypt. He resigned in 1966 from the presidency and the Grants Committee in order to meet the ever increasing demands of his writings and museum responsibilities. He remained on the Board of Governors and its Executive Committee.

William Stevenson Smith was born in Indianapolis, studied at the University of Chicago and graduated from Harvard College in 1928. He received a doctoral degree from Harvard in 1940.

He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the German Archaeological Institute, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Oriental Society and the Cambridge Historical Society.

MEMORIAL SERVICE
MEMORIAL CHURCH, HARVARD UNIVERSITY
February 2, 1969

WILLIAM STEVENSON SMITH
February 7, 1907 - January 13, 1969

ORDER OF SERVICE

Reverend Charles P. Price, Preacher to the University

The Order for the Burial of the Dead

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.

The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God: they are in peace and their hope is full of immortality; for God proved them and found them worthy for himself.

Rest eternal give to them, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon them.

Let us pray.

Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favor, and further us with thy continual help; That in all our works begun, continued and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally by thy mercy obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O thou, the Eternal Goodness, who so carest for every one of us, as if thou caredst for him alone, and so for all, as if all were but one: Blessed is the man who loveth thee, and his friend and kinsman in thee. For he alone loses no one dear to him, to whom all are dear in thee who never can be lost. Therefore, unto thee we commit that which we have received from thee, and so shall that which we have loved in thee be kept in thee. For thou hast made us for thyself, and our hearts are restless until they find rest in thee. Amen.

Richard Parker, Professor of Egyptology, Brown University

"The words you are about to hear were written by Dows Dunham, Curator Emeritus, Museum of Fine Arts".

We are gathered here today to do honor to the memory of William Stevenson Smith, my friend and colleague at the Museum of Fine Arts for many years. Some of you, I know, knew him at Harvard through his teaching at the Fogg, both as fellow scholars in the Department of Fine Arts and as pupils in his courses. I would therefore render tribute first to his eminence as a scholar, primarily in the field of Ancient Egyptian Art and History. This was his life-long absorbing interest, though he was also involved in many peripheral activities and organizations which it would take too long to enumerate here. Two of his major publications, Egyptian Sculpture and Painting in the Old Kingdom and The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt have earned him world-wide recognition as an authority who enjoyed the respect and admiration of distinguished colleagues in the field both in this country and abroad, notably in England, France and Germany, where he had a host of professional as well as personal friends. But his wide ranging interest was by no means confined to Ancient Egypt. The book which he published in 1965 entitled Interconnections in the Ancient Near East embraces the relationships between the art of Egypt, the Aegean and Western Asia, and has been acclaimed as a masterly study in this field.

He was devoted to his students, gave them unsparingly of his time and knowledge and personal interest, far beyond the requirements of his official teaching duties, and he spared no pains in helping those who showed promise.

But this tribute to Bill Smith cannot end with recognition of his place as a scholar. He was one of the most generous and sweetest of men. I do not think I have ever known anyone more utterly unselfish or more completely devoted to duty. He never spared himself and I am convinced that his untimely death was in no small measure due to overwork and disregard for the proper care of his health. He was a completely good, kindly and unselfish man, and an example to all who knew and loved him. He died mercifully without prolonged illness and he has richly earned his rest.

Perry Rathbone, Director, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Mr. Rathbone delivered a beautiful tribute to William Stevenson Smith. Unfortunately there is no copy available.

Reverend Price, Closing Prayers

Ecclesiastes, Chapter 3, Verses 1 to 22

To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven:

A time to be born and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted;

A time to kill, and a time to heal: a time to break down, and a time to build up;

A time to weep, and a time to laugh; a time to mourn, and a time to dance;

A time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together; a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing;

A time to get, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away;

A time to rend, and a time to sew; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak;

A time to love, and a time to hate; a time of war, and a time of peace.

What profit hath he that worketh in that wherein he laboureth?

I have seen the travail, which God hath given to the sons of men to be exercised in it.

He hath made every thing beautiful in his time; also he hath set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end.

I know that there is no good in them, but for a man to rejoice, and to do good in his life.

And also that every man should eat and drink, and enjoy the good of all his labour, it is the gift of God.

I know that, whatsoever God doeth, it shall be forever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from it,

and God doeth it, that men should fear before him.

That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been; and God requireth that which is past.

And moreover I saw under the sun the place of judgement, that wickedness was there; and the place of righteousness, that iniquity was there.

I said in mine heart, God shall judge the righteous and the wicked: for there is a time there for every purpose and for every work.

I said in mine heart concerning the estate of the sons of men, that God might manifest them, and that they might see that they themselves are beasts.

For that which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast: for all is vanity.

All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again.

Who knoweth the spirit of man that goeth upward, and the spirit of the beast that goeth downward to the earth?

Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better, than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him?

Psalm 23

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life: and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

From John 14 and 17

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me.

In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

And whither I go ye know, and the way ye know.

And I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever.

The Comforter, which is the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you.

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

These things have I spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace. In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world.

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT, INC.

1430 Massachusetts Avenue

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

NEWSLETTER NUMBER SIXTY-EIGHT

JANUARY 1969

TO READERS OF THE NEWSLETTER: APOLOGIES AND EXCUSES

Issue Sixty-eight of the Newsletter is late in reaching you. This is due in part to the Egyptian Feast of Bairam and the Christmas and New Year's holidays, which followed close on its heels; in part to the slowness of December mails; in part to the Hong Kong "flu" and other more or less virulent types of respiratory diseases; in part, alas, to our dilatory habits. We apologize for our lateness and have made a New Year's resolution to be more forehanded in the future.

The Editors

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
November 9, 1968

Through the courtesy of the Near East Center of the University of Pennsylvania and its Director Thomas Naff, the Annual Meeting of Members of the American Research Center in Egypt, Inc. was held in the pleasant environment of the University campus at Philadelphia. It was unusually well attended, not only by the "old hands", some of whom were founding members, but also by a gratifying number of new recruits, among them young scholars newly dedicated to the study of the history and culture of Egypt and the Middle East. In spite of the shortness of the session, which had to be limited to a single day, there was opportunity for a series of interesting papers, for visits to the fine collections of the University Museum, and for informal exchange of ideas between scholars representing three generations. Dr. Froelich Rainey of the University Museum provided one occasion for such exchange in the form of a cocktail party held in the Museum's Egyptian Galleries for members and friends of the Center.

The meeting opened with a brief business session at which President Gustav E. von Grunebaum addressed the members and officers were elected. The Governing Committee met at a luncheon session. For members and their guests a program of papers was presented in two sessions, morning and afternoon.

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Gustav E. von Grunebaum

The American Research Center in Egypt's office in Cairo continued to function throughout the crisis of June, 1967. We all greatly appreciate the loyalty of our Egyptian staff in aiding us in our continued efforts to demonstrate our principles of founding and policy: namely, that the Center, entirely divorced from politics or sectarianism and devoted only to scholarly aims, is one of the best means of promoting scholarship at home and abroad. We feel, as scholars, that we are an important factor in bringing about greater understanding between the United States and the Middle East and, as such, can and will be an instrument of peace.

The archaeological activities of the Center, including support for the continuing epigraphic and architectural survey of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago at Luxor and the excavation at Fustat are in progress at this time. The second season of the excavation at Hierakonpolis will begin in January, 1969, and the excavation at Mendes should reopen in May, 1969. The Center continues to support the Cephalometric and Dental Analysis of the Nubians (200 AD to 1964 AD), and this past year, Dr. James Harris embarked on a second project, a study of the Skeletal Collection from the Theban Tombs of the New Kingdom (c. 1570 to 1080 BC).

Despite the unexpected and hasty departure from Egypt in early June, 1967, there was almost no hiatus in our Fellowship Program of that year, except for the two months of the summer. In fact, one young American scholar, married to an Egyptian, continued to work throughout the summer and others started back to Cairo as early as September, 1967. Some of our Fellows had completed their research before the outbreak of the war and their departure from Cairo did not interfere with their projects.

The Fellows scheduled to go to Egypt in July, 1967, were delayed, but fortunately, because of the enlightened understanding of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, and the Institute of International Activities of the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, we were able to extend the time of the awards for these scholars so as to insure the completion of their research.

The present year's Fellows (1968-1969) are all at work, actively engaged, as were past Fellows, in the multi-faceted kinds of research projects which will result in developing the individual scholar and the continued enhancement of scholarship generally.

It is gratifying indeed to report that the publications of the Center, the Journal and the Newsletter, continue to provide both our members and subscribers with archaeological news and scholarly articles. In the name of the members of the Center it is my pleasure to thank the Editor of the Journal, Dr. Alan Schulman and his advisory board (Klaus Baer, Hans Goedicke, George Krotkoff, Philip Mayerson, Edward Terrace, Gustav von Grunebaum) and the Editors of the Newsletter, John Dorman and Elizabeth Riefstahl, for the exceptional taste and talents exhibited in the selection of materials for inclusion in both of these publications. The members are most conscious of the many hours the editors and the advisors devote to these publications without any remuneration other than the

knowledge that they are contributing to scholarship. It is our pleasure to take note at this time of their contributions and to extend our deepest appreciation.

May I say on behalf of the Editors that they, in turn, are most grateful to the members whose articles make the excellence of the publications possible.

It is with deep regret we report the death of the following members:

Mr. John D. Gordon of New York City who died in March, 1968.

Mr. George Johnstone of Chicago, Illinois, who died February 26, 1968.

Mr. Horace Mayer of Williamstown, Mass., who died in February, 1968.

Eva May Newman of Wooster, Ohio, who died February, 1968.

The membership of individuals of the American Research Center in Egypt is now 237. On behalf of the Center, I extend a warm welcome to our new members whose names were recorded in the October issue of the Newsletter.

Our Research Supporting membership has risen to eleven universities; while there were no new Institutional members during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, it gives me great pleasure to announce that the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston has joined the Center as of July 1, 1968. This event gives all the members particular satisfaction because of the long association of the Egyptian Department of the Museum with the Center. Indeed, without the extraordinary efforts and the intellectual stimulation of Dows Dunham and William Stevenson Smith, as well as the yeoman support of their staff in the persons of Edward Terrace, Suzanne Chapman and Mary Cairns, the American Research Center in Egypt would not exist in its expanded form today or perhaps not even exist at all.

We are, with equal pleasure, able to report that the Middle East Center of the University of Texas, too, has joined the Center as of July 1, 1968. It is most gratifying to note that the University of Texas Center is ever increasing its involvement in Egyptian studies and by joining the American Research Center in Egypt, expresses a confidence in our programs which should prove mutually beneficial.

The Chair regrets that the Chairman of the Nominations Committee, D.W. Lockard, is unable to attend today's meeting. Mr. Lockard, while recovering at a great pace from his surgery of this past summer, is still unable to undertake the rigors of air travel. We therefore are forced to forego the pleasure of what I am sure would have been a magnificent presentation and I shall read to you the names of the nominees to the Board of Governors.

George Forsyth
Joseph Upton
Richard Verdery

I am sure these scholars are known to all of you and we are indeed honored that they have allowed us to present them to the membership.

OFFICERS FOR 1968 - 1969

President:	Gustav E. von Grunebaum
Vice-President:	George R. Hughes
Treasurer:	Harold Hurst
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Gustav E. von Grunebaum, President

Morroe Berger
William M. Brinner
D.W. Lockard
George T. Scanlon
William D. Schorger
William Stevenson Smith

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D.W. Lockard
William D. Schorger
Ronald J. Williams

PROGRAM OF PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

Morning Session

Section I - Ancient Egypt - David O'Connor, Chairman

The Earliest Phase of the "C" Group in Lower
Nubia - David O'Connor

Seal Impressions from Semna South - Louis V.
Zabkar

The Negative Particles BW and BN - Virginia Davis

Egyptian Art and Phoenician Ivories - Richard
A. Fazzini

Films: New Studies of Pharaonic Monuments - Bruce
Hungerford

Section II - Islamic Egypt - Arie Loya, Chairman

Hadith Isa ibn Hisham: Some New Materials -
Roger Allen

The Growth of the Egyptian Novel - Matti Moosa

Secular Poetry of Egypt under the Ayyubids -
Arie Loya

Shaykh Shawish: Egyptian Nationalist, Pan-
Islamic Revolutionary, or Muslim Reformer? -
Arthur Goldschmidt, Jr.

A Sherd Count of Ceramics from Fustat, 1968 -
George Scanlon

Afternoon Session

Section I - Ancient Egypt

Return to Dra Abu el-Naga - Lanny Bell

Variations of Hieratic Forms of Signs in the
Papyrus E. 3226 of the Louvre - M.H. Megally

Four Ancient Egyptian Garments in the Museum of
Fine Arts, Boston - Elizabeth Riefstahl

Report on the Cephalometric X-ray Examination of
the New Kingdom Pharaohs - James E. Harris

Section II - Islamic Egypt

The Rise and Development of Labor Unions in the
U.A.R. - Kamel S. Abu Jaber

The Theological Background of the Neo-Hanbalite
Doctrine of Love - Joseph Bell

ABU SIMBEL

(The following is a first-hand account
by Alan L. Heil, Jr., Middle East
Correspondent for the Voice of America,
of the inauguration ceremonies which
took place at Abu Simbel on September 22
and which were reported briefly in the
last issue of our Newsletter.)

The press bus rounded a curve in the freshly-sprayed
dirt road, and the swelling Nile looked desolate but
beautiful as the drowning crimson peaks on its shores
reflected the last of the setting sun. Suddenly, the bus
came to an abrupt jolting halt. Cameramen, radiomen, men
of the Fourth Estate of numerous nationalities piled out
and focused their eyes on a sight they long had been waiting
to see.

There, some distance across the empty sand, stood the
temples of Abu Simbel in the evening shadows -- the
mystically-smiling colossi of Rameses the Second triumphant
yet another time!

It had been a year and a half since I had last seen
Abu Simbel. Then, the site on which the 32-century-old
temples were being re-erected was alive with sound: the
clatter of earthmoving equipment, the rumble of giant
cranes. The huge seated statues of the Pharaoh were
mystically smiling then, too. But much remained to be
done. An unsightly complex of steel girders arched in the
sky behind the half-completed facade of the Great Temple.
The sanctuaries, the colossi, the Nileside cliff were
scored with jagged cracks, necessary wounds in the dis-
memberment of Egypt's best-preserved pre-Ptolemaic temple.

But this evening the transformation was complete
enough to make one catch his breath in astonishment. The
site was silent, except for the voices of the visitors, and
even these seemed modulated by the grandeur of Abu Simbel.
The mountain rose majestically, its striations reflecting
only a faint hint of the labors of the thousand workmen who
had moved it. The great cuts in the temple had been healed,
thanks to a sealing compound. The steel girders were now
encased within the mountain, forming an invisible yet
indispensable support to shield the temple from the burden
of tons of rock. The director general of UNESCO, René
Maheu, sat on the battered stone balustrade at the base
of the ramp leading up to the portal of the Great Temple

and summed it up: "It's an amazing masterpiece of technology as well as of artistic preservation."

The following morning, ceremonies were held marking the completion of the five-year project which saved the sanctuaries of Ramses the Second and his Queen Nefertari. The great Pharaoh -- though he once ruled an area extending from the Euphrates to the Sudan -- would doubtless have been impressed by this homage paid to his monuments in the merciless Nubian sun. Seated in the shelter of a ceremonial tent erected on the sand flats before the temples were dignitaries of more than thirty of the fifty nations which had joined in the UNESCO campaign to save Abu Simbel: a cardinal, a prince, a dozen ministers, a score of ambassadors. Standing in clusters at the rear of the tent, silhouetted against the rugged desert landscape, were galabiya-clad workmen, the distant descendants of Ramses the Second, who had been so instrumental in bringing this moment about.

As we waited, I reflected on the ebb and flow in the fortunes of the temples at Abu Simbel. In the mid-thirteenth century B.C. they were hewn out of a sandstone cliff, an ingenious creation of architects, masons, sculptors, scribes, erected to the glory of the greatest deities of Egypt, but particularly to that of Ramses the Second and, by reflection, his wife, Nefertari. With the decline of the Pharaohs, nature dealt the temples cruel blows. A giant earthquake of antiquity shook them, and the head of one of the four colossal representations of the Pharaoh tumbled to the sand. The wind and desert then conspired to bury Abu Simbel and its legendary treasures, and the great shrines were forgotten. It was not until 1812 -- the year of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow -- that the Swiss traveller Ludwig Burckhardt sighted what little was yet visible of the statues and announced his discovery to Europe. Four years later, the Italian explorer Giovanni Belzoni came to Abu Simbel. With three colleagues, he dug for several weeks in the mountain of sand which covered most of the great temple. Eventually, they cleared the temple down to the top of the doorway and, by candlelight, became the first modern men to gaze upon scenes that are now world famous: the hypostyle hall, with its eight colossal statues, the brilliantly-colored reliefs and representations and records of the Pharaoh's victories. Throughout the past century, the temples have been completely excavated, to mark the dawn of a new golden age of human appreciation. In the late 1950's, there arose a new threat: eternal reinterment of the monuments beneath a Nile swollen by the Aswan High Dam.

But on this day of tribute -- this Sunday in September -- the two temples, collectively weighing thousands of tons, once again stood serenely at a site 200 feet higher and 550 feet inland from the original location.

What magic was this that now compelled statesmen, engineers, workmen, philanthropists to gaze in awe? It was a magic amalgam of ancient ingenuity and modern technology. A film shown to the journalists after the initial visit to the temple site was entitled: "The World Saves Abu Simbel." It related the step-by-step process by which the remarkable engineering feat had been accomplished. The film began as a race, a race against the rising waters. Workmen, archaeologists and engineers of more than half a dozen nationalities were the cast. They built a cofferdam to keep back the Nile, again piled sand, as in Burckhardt's day, against the temple façades to protect them from falling rock in the months ahead. They removed the cliffs above the temples and cut the sanctuaries themselves into carefully marked blocks. Each block was impaled with a steel reinforcing rod and then picked up by a crane, loaded onto a truck, and driven up the sand slope north of Abu Simbel. All were placed in rows on the open desert atop the cliff, catalogued as carefully as a series of books in library stacks. The faces of the Pharaoh were hand-sawed off the colossal statues: they revolved, uncannily life-like, as they were hoisted at the end of a giant boom. Not long after the last of more than a thousand temple blocks had been removed from the original site, the Nile waters cascaded over the summit of the cofferdam. The huge cavities left by the removal of the temples were inundated. But the race against the Nile had been won.

Next, the reconstruction. Engineers had to duplicate a feat of the Pharaonic architects, to orient the restored temples so that they would faithfully reflect the unique relationship between Abu Simbel and the rays of the rising sun. On two days a year, in October and May, dawn's light penetrates deeply into the innermost sanctuary of the Great Temple, illuminating three of the four divinities seated there. This mystical axis determined, re-erection of the temples could begin. Planners of the Abu Simbel project had realized, however, that though the temples someday would appear almost exactly as before, there would be an inevitable structural difference. The monuments had been cut, for the first time, into blocks and were being reassembled in an inherently weaker form than when they were hewn out of a solid sandstone cliff. Thus, it was necessary to protect the reassembled monuments from the crushing weight of the tens of thousands of tons of stone and rock above them - the restored Nileside mountain. That was the reason for the steel beams.

As I watched the film I was reminded that only a few hours earlier, a group of journalists had noticed an un auspicious opening -- a passageway in the cliffside to the north of the Great Temple. A guide invited us in. We ascended a curved concrete stairway. Suddenly, there spread above us a vast concrete dome -- in the heart of the restored mountain. This, the engineers explained, was the largest reinforced concrete supporting structure of its kind in the world. Its backbone, of course, had been the steel arches. The dome, which echoes to the sounds of normal conversation, is entirely hidden from outside view and, it forms a vast reservoir of cool air sheltered from the scorching sun. Recognizing this, the designers of the Abu Simbel reconstruction ingeniously devised air vents from the dome directly into the temples beneath. Thus -- for the first time in more than thirty-two centuries -- the sanctuaries of Ramses the Second are air-cooled. And they are structurally more sound than they were when the technicians invaded Nubia to save them.

The Pharaoh's masterwork had not only survived, but, to borrow Faulkner's phrase, it had prevailed. René Maheu, who had guided the campaign to salvage the monuments, provided the inspirational highlight of the ceremonies that Sunday in September. Turning toward the façade of the Great Temple, Mr. Maheu said: "We have come, Oh King, to add our labors to yours in order that your quest for eternity may be preserved...Man came to this place when the waters threatened to submerge you...Cleaving the mountain asunder, he seized your colossi and bore them to the summit of the cliff so that you...may henceforth bear witness to brotherhood in all its strength and selflessness."

At the end of this year, the Nile waters will swirl at a level far above the spot where the frieze of baboons, the capstone of the Great Temple, originally stood. The world community might justifiably feel a surge of pride -- and of sheer wonder -- at the rescue operation which saved one of the most treasured legacies of Egypt's golden age.

ANTINOE, 1968

par Sergio Donadoni

La quatrième campagne de Fouilles à Cheikh Abada (Antinoe) conduite par la Mission archéologique en Egypte de l'Université de Rome a occupé tout le mois de Novembre 1968.

Nous avons suspendu le travail dans la ville ancienne et nous nous sommes transportés dans la nécropole Sud, qui commence just au dehors de l'enceinte du côté de Deir Abou Hennes.

A cet endroit-là le terrain est largement bouleversé par des fouilles plus anciennes, dont on a l'impression que la plus grande partie a eu lieu à une époque non déterminée, au dehors d'un contrôle scientifique.

Une série de problèmes dans l'histoire de l'art "copte" a, comme point de départ, des monuments (tapisseries, sculptures, bronzes) provenant d'Antinoe d'une façon sûre ou - parfois - seulement hypothétique. Il nous a semblé nécessaire qu'on en vienne chercher à souder ces éléments vagues avec les données d'une fouille qui ne soit pas liée à la recherche d'objets d'art, mais plutôt à l'identification d'un ensemble sur le terrain.

Nous avons donc choisi une zone qui ne semblait pas trop ravagée, et où l'on aurait dû établir une histoire des niveaux et des périodes architecturales successives. Le mois que nous avons dédié à cette recherche n'a pas été suffisant pour sortir du terrain toutes les données que nous comptons en avoir, mais nous avons déjà une remarquable série d'éléments à notre disposition.

En descendant vers le bas nous avons trouvé en premier lieu un cimetière où les morts semblaient déposés sans aucune marque à la surface du Kôm ce qui signifie seulement que le monument funéraire était de telle sorte qu'il a pu facilement disparaître (monceau de sable, ou autre chose pareille). Les poteries fragmentaires et les grosses lampes pouvant brûler en plein air que l'on trouve sur le kôm, de vaient faire partie du mobilier de ces tombes tardives.

Au niveau même des dépositions, on a mis à jour un deuxième niveau du cimetière, consistant en blocs de briques crues (parfois de pierres) ou l'on pouvait avoir une inscription en copte ou en grec, donnant le nom du défunt avec un formulaire assez simple et assez constant.

Encore plus bas, on trouve la nécropole au sens propre, qui comprend des séries de chapelles à une ou deux chambres, et portant parfois, semble-t-il, les traces d'un deuxième étage. Le plan des chambres est sensiblement analogue partout, mais on peut aisément établir lesquelles sont les plus anciennes, si l'on suit avec soin l'enchevêtrement des murs.

La chronologie relative des bâtiments pourra être utilement mise en relation avec des éléments précis si l'on tiendra compte des décorations murales qui sont conservées dans un état fragmentaire en plusieurs endroits de la fouille. On en peut observer au moins quatre types, dont le premier comporte des personnages nus, à larges gestes, ayant à leurs épaules des tapisseries pourpres avec des plis retombants. Le deuxième est caractérisé par la reproduction en couleurs de crustae de pierres prisées (granit, albâtre, etc.). Des personnages tracés à gros contours et dans des attitudes moins théâtrales apparaissent dans un troisième groupe, tandis que le dernier comporte des motifs végétaux qui parfois entourent un chrismon et se compliquent de représentations de colombes.

Toutes ces décorations ne sont que très fragmentaires; mais elles sont certainement suffisantes pour permettre des comparaisons précieuses avec les motifs de la sculpture, de la peinture, des tissus coptes.

À la fin de la fouille on a eu soin de protéger ces restes au moyen de pans de mur en briques crues, qui, pour le moment, les cachent.

Les petites trouvailles ont été nombreuses; mais il faut faire mention à part d'une série assez importante de stèles, dont une assez singulièrement en fayoumique.

Nous n'avons pas encore touché au terrain vierge, et en quel-ques cas même pas au sol ancien des chambres. Nous devons donc poursuivre une fouille qui nous a déjà donné tant d'éléments bien classés et nous espérons que cela pourra se passer dans la prochaine saison.

Nous nous faisons un agréable devoir de remercier le Service des Antiquités pour l'aide qu'il nous a donnée à tout instant, et en particulier notre inspecteur Mahmoud Hamza.

Qu'il nous soit permis d'exprimer la certitude que cette franche et cordiale collaboration nous aidera à reprendre ensemble notre travail à Antinoë.

ARCHIVIST'S HOLIDAY

by Michael Horn

Occasionally a day in the archives can be a day of misery. The morning work hours may be disrupted by a prolonged argument involving two or more employees. And one of the periodic visits of a stray, slightly unbalanced individual, who seems to have developed a peculiar fondness for the archives, may interfere further with stumbling powers of concentration. In the evening the man on duty may be late in arriving to open the archives because of some minor catastrophe to the public transport system. Then, fifteen minutes after one has at last settled down to work, the electricity may begin to flicker fitfully and finally give out entirely.

Retreat then seems the only sensible course of action. But on the walk homeward, as one jumps blindly from the street to avoid a speeding, horn-blaring taxi, he may indecorously lurch into one of the brick bomb-walls that now adorn Cairo sidewalks.

After a day such as this, in the relative safety and saneness of an apartment seven floors above the world, I usually find myself thinking about the more amusing items that have turned up in the midst of countless telegrams, reports, declarations, and so forth, preserved in the dusty rooms of Abdin. These are items that may never find a place in a serious history, but which satisfy the imagination and offer the saving grace of humor.

For instance, it is common to remark on the short duration of the battle of Tall al-Kabir and the ease with which the British inflicted a final defeat on Urabi's army. Usual explanations are always too sensible. From my musings I offer the following theory. Among the many items donated to the Egyptian army in its confrontation with the English, was a surprising number of watermelons. On one occasion no less than two thousand melons were dispatched to the army by the Vice-Minister of War, and subsequently went astray. A flurry of telegrams exchanged by the ministry and officials of the railways give proof of the importance of the "watermelon question".

A picture of the eve of the fatal battle begins to take shape. Out of the mists emerges the vision of a great watermelon feast enjoyed by the Egyptian army on the night of 12 September. Early on the following morning the English attacked. Weighed down and surfeited by their consumption of watermelon, the Egyptian soldiers were unable to rise to fight, and the English met little resistance. So much for the battle of Tall al-Kabir.

After the revolution collapsed, numerous individuals were brought to trial on charges of having supported Urabi and his companions. The statements of the accused, if taken at face value, indicate that virtually no one favored Urabi and that everyone was loyal to the Khedive. Excuses are always offered for actions that might be thought to be proof of aid to the rebels. This almost unanimous dissimulation is in itself somewhat sad. But it sometimes trapped a man in foolish inconsistencies.

One defendant claimed that his offer to raise five hundred men for Urabi was based on his belief that the men would be used as escort for the mahmal on its road to Mecca. The investigating body called to this good Muslim's attention the fact that the time of his offer did not correspond with the time of the pilgrimage when the covering for the tomb of the Prophet was sent on the long road to Arabia.

There was at least one refreshing exception to the universal denial of charges. A member of the court of al-Mansura was accused of having written on a hen's egg the following: "This is one of the wonders of God's power, giving proof of victory over the enemy and the tyrant, and announcing the triumph." His honest admission of having decorated the egg brought the man dismissal from government employ. I do not think, however, that this was a very great hardship for the man, for I imagine him opening up a shop that in following years became very popular with certain elements of the foreign population during the Easter season.

Shortly after the failure of the Urabi revolution a not very secret society known as the Ligue Patriotique Egyptienne grew up. Its aim of liberating Egypt from English occupation was not achieved, for the authorities halted its activities only a few months after its inception. Papers dealing with this society are preserved in the Urabi collection at Abdin, presumably because several former Urabists were among those accused of participating in the League.

The League's statute shows its founders to have been enticed by the standard practices of a certain type of secret organization. Upon acceptance for membership, each person was given a pseudonym by which his fellows were to call him. Only the League's president and the man's initial sponsor were to know his true identity. At League meetings, members were to appear masked and wearing black cloaks with a white shield inscribed with their code names on the left sleeve. Various and sundry similar regulations governed the League's activities.

Those arrested and charged with participation in the League reacted as did those accused earlier of having supported Urabi. All but one denied any connection with the League. Dr. (or Charlatan, according to some allegations) Muhammad b. Said, suspected of being the League's president, was the only man sentenced. He was presumed to be "The Avenger" who signed letters sent to various officials.

The best of these letters was addressed to Khedive Tawfiq. In it "The Avenger" berated the Egyptian ruler for his injustice and his depotism, which had provoked the scorn of foreigners and the hatred of his people. Turning most eloquently menacing, the writer calls the Khedive "assassin, son of assassin", and warns him that he is doomed to die by the hand of the executioner or the dagger of vengeance.

Whether Muhammad b. Said was "The Avenger" who wrote this letter or not, he was unquestionably the man who later wrote to Tawfiq from prison. Written in pencil on flimsy paper ruled in the fashion of mathematical graph paper, the letter was smuggled out of the prisoner's cell by the boy who brought the laundry. Muhammad, as the sole person to have acknowledged his membership in the League, takes Tawfiq into his confidence and tells him the letter will be delivered by a member of the League and asks the Khedive to burn it after reading. The letter, however, was preserved. And it could only have been the Khedive himself who burned when he read Muhammad's answer to his self-asked question as to his feelings about the Khedive and his officials: "I cannot hate idiots who do wrong without knowing what they are doing." Muhammad apparently was too honest to have been clever. Perhaps this is why the League so rapidly failed.

Such items are the mental refuge of a frustrated archivist.

PAPYROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF FLORENCE, 1968 SEASON

By Manfredo Manfredi and Sirgio Bostico

The expedition of the G. Vitelli Papyrological Institute of Florence, having obtained a renewal of its concession, excavated in the necropolis north of Antinoe (Cheikh Abadah) in the area where it had worked in collaboration with the University of Rome in 1965 and 1966. The season lasted from September 11 to October 25, 1968. Digging was resumed west of the 1966 excavations to complete the clearing of the area between the western and eastern sectors.

Excavations. Excavations continued close to the building identified as a church. In addition to those rooms uncovered in the previous season, three other similar rooms (2.30 by 2.30 meters) were added to the complex of the building. These were vaulted rooms of mud-brick originally covered with plaster. In the room adjacent to the church a series of small human figures (each about 10 centimeters high) representing a military scene were traced in yellow on the plaster. Groups of warriors, both on foot and on horseback, were depicted fighting a battle. It is clear that all this was not part of the original decoration of the building. These are, rather, freehand sketches. No inscription accompanies the figures but the apparel and the arms are quite significant. Several sections of the vaults and a great number of square flagstones in terracotta used as pavement were found still in place. The entrance to this room as well as to the third, had been successively blocked by a wall of mud brick and by re-used stones, a continuation of the same wall which crosses the church, a wall of standard dimensions which rests on the enclosure wall of the necropolis. The third room is the result of modifications made when the blocking wall was built. As the excavation of the kom continued, it became apparent that all the buildings forming the complex stood on a little kom about fifty centimeters high. Below the kom several individual tombs were discovered having characteristics identical to the tombs excavated during the 1965 and 1966 seasons. You will recall that these were deep tombs (approximately 180 centimeters), sort of wells, with a quadrangular substructure of brick. The tombs did not contain any objects.

Finds. The kom which covers all this part of the necropolis reaches a height of four meters: it has already been excavated to a depth of eight meters. Objects which have been found include lamps, fragments of decorated pottery, pieces of glass, small bronzes, small votive

dishes in metal, and Byzantine coins.

The expedition of the G. Vitelli Institute of Papyrology as it concludes its 1968 season warmly thanks the Service of Antiquities for its cooperation and wishes to thank in particular Inspector Mahmoud Mohammed Hamza for his conscientious support and for the assistance he has rendered on many occasions to the entire expedition.

NOTES ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES IN EGYPT

A. Department of Antiquities, U.A.R.

In the western Delta near Salvago (Kom Ferin) work continues on the cemetery of the Saitic period. Most of the tombs are uninscribed and contain only terracotta sarcophagi. In one tomb, however, was written the name of the god Bes.

In November work was again begun on the Avenue of the Sphinxes leading to the Temple at Karnak. The Greco-Roman streets have now been cleared and the clearing of the late Pharaonic strata has begun.

An archeological expedition from Cairo University, under the direction of Dr. A. Abdel Latif, resumed work last June at Karanis (Kom Ushim, Fayoum), not far from the area previously excavated by the University of Michigan. Although lamps, small statues, coins, bracelets, and glass fragments have been discovered, there has as yet been no trace of papyri, in which the expedition is particularly interested.

During work done by a land reclamation company at Balkim in the Delta there was discovered a statue and naos of the late period representing Sematawy Tefnakht, an important figure in the court of Psamtik I. The statue is in excellent condition.

A Fifty Dynasty tomb, elaborately painted and dating from the reign of Unas, has been discovered at Gurna.

Cartouches of Tutmose I have been found in the Temple of Sobek, south of Armant.

B. Expeditions and Research

A correspondent informs us that a letter from Luxor brings the news that the Franco-Egyptian group of architects, draftsmen, photographers, and archaeologists of which Professor Serge Sauneron is co-director, has removed from the west tower of Pylon IX at Karnak the eleventh layer of talatat (nos. 2288-2563) which originally came from the Aten Temple. These blocks include at least thirty scenes previously unknown, among them one representing a group of men dragging a cage containing a bull. It is hoped to obtain a fuller report on this new find for a future number of the Newsletter.

Professor Sauneron is presently engaged in deciphering the "illegible" granite stela mentioned by Barguet (Karnak, pp. 77 and 78 note 2), which turns out to be another example of the Canopus decree, the sixth discovered to date. He reports, furthermore, that two Greek inscriptions of Marcus Aurelius have been found near the Temple of Opet at Karnak.

The French Institute will complete another two-month season at Kellia, a Coptic site on the edge of the desert south of Alexandria, toward the end of December. The expedition, under the direction of Jean Jacquet assisted by his wife Helen, a former ARCE Fellow, has recently uncovered two Coptic churches. Although the Institute has completed its excavations at Esna, monuments in the area are still being studied prior to their publication. The Institute will probably not at present be permitted to work at Dikheila because of the proximity of the site to a security area.

The Vitelli Papyrological Institute of the University of Florence and the expedition of the University of Rome, working respectively in the northern and southern parts of the city of Antinoe (Cheikh Abada) have recently completed their 1968 seasons. Results of these expeditions are published elsewhere in this Newsletter.

The Polish Institute has resumed work on the restoration of the funerary temple of Hatshepsut in Thebes under the direction of S. Wisoski and under the supervision of Professor C. Michalowsky. The Ministry of Culture is collaborating in this effort. The Institute has also continued with the restoration of the theater of Kom el Dik in Alexandria, where much of the mosaic has been reinforced and three columns have been re-erected. Excavations of the Roman baths continue and a large villa has been discovered in the vicinity.

Dr. Manfred Bietak of the Austrian Mission opened his 1968-1969 season at Tell Daba' in the Delta, not far from Qantir. This site has been productive of interesting information on the Second Intermediate Period, revealing a Palestinian culture carried into Egypt by the Hyksos as well as Egyptian artifacts from Dynasty XII and later. Among the latter was a black granite head of a king, probably Amenemhet III. A number of equine burials were uncovered. We have not yet been informed whether or not examination of the skeletons shows them to be those of horses. If such should be the case, they would prove to be the earliest evidence thus far of the appearance of the horse in Egypt.

Dr. R. Stadelman, on leave from the University of Heidelberg, has arrived in Cairo to become the new Assistant Director of the German Institute of Archaeology.

Dr. W.B. Emery of the Egypt Exploration Society and Professor Jean-Philippe Lauer, working for the Department of Antiquities, passed through Cairo in the beginning of December to resume their work at Saqqara.

Dr. Sarwat Okasha, Minister of Culture, on October 17 opened an exhibit of the work of the Egypt Exploration Society in Egypt and the Sudan at the British Museum in London. One of the principal attractions of the exhibit was the generous share of objects found at Saqqara which had been allotted to the Society by the U.A.R. Government. Mrs. Grace Huxtable, who visited the exhibit in the last stages of its preparation, has provided us with the following vignette: "For some weeks the Ancient Egyptian Department at the Museum has been in travail. The work of cleaning and presenting the finds out of twenty-eight large cases is herculean and the dedicated staff should by now be showing signs of strain. However, no such phenomenon is apparent; Professor Emery is well and full of energy, and nothing seems to shake Dr. Edwards from his smiling calm. Out of the disciplined chaos behind the scenes, a magnificent show should emerge to delight all scholars as well as the ordinary citizens who visit the Museum in ever-increasing numbers."

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

During the latter part of September Mr. James S. Lipscomb, Director of the Ford Foundation in Cairo, called to introduce his successor, Mr. James T. Ivy, who assumed charge of the office on Mr. Lipscomb's departure in October.

Dr. Bietak, head of the Austrian expedition at Tell Daba in the Delta, called before leaving Cairo to begin his 1968 season.

Mr. Edmund Lassalle, President of the International Fund for Monuments, visited the office in early October, having been unable for personal reasons to arrive in time to attend the Abu Simbel inauguration ceremonies to which he had been invited.

Old friends of the Center on the Chicago House staff including Dr. and Mrs. Charles Nims, Mr. David Larkin, Mrs. Grace Huxtable, Dr. Carl DeVries and Mr. Reginald Coleman called at the office en route to Luxor during October, as did Mr. Martyn Lack, a new addition to the Chicago House personnel.

Mr. Arthur Duncan Smith, Exhibits Designer at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, called at the office during his stay in Cairo, where he spent two weeks "on loan" from the Boston Museum to assist in planning the exhibition of Islamic objects to be held in conjunction with the Cairo millenary celebration of next year.

During November three grantees from organizations not represented in Cairo called at the Center for assistance and advice, having been referred to us by friends of the Center in the States and Cairo.

Dr. Bernarda Perc, who visited the Center last year, returned to Cairo in November to establish the first Yugoslavian Archaeological Institute in Egypt.

Mr. Kenneth Whitehead and Mr. Ernest Berger, of the Smithsonian Institution, were in Egypt from November 26 until December 1, including two days in Luxor. The Center had been asked to formulate their program and coordinate their appointments.

Professor Donadoni of the University of Rome called at the Center on his way back to Italy to leave with us the report of his 1968 season at Antinoe, which has been reproduced elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVES IN THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM

Bernard V. Bothmer, Curator-in-Chief of the Department of Ancient Art at The Brooklyn Museum, has announced two recent photographic acquisitions which should be of great use to students of Egyptian art.

By an agreement of exchange with East Berlin, the Department will acquire prints of all Egyptian objects in the Berlin Museum (East and West) up to Inv. Nr. 1108. In this connection, it is interesting to note that, contrary to widespread rumor, an estimated nine-tenths of the important Egyptian collection in Berlin escaped destruction during the Second World War.

A second addition to the Brooklyn photographic archives consists of a complete set of photographs from the negatives of Professor Siegfried Schott. Since the Schott photographs are frequently cited in Porter-Moss, Theban Tombs, it is most important to have them available in the United States for consultation.

WE'VE GOOFED AGAIN!

Practically everybody calls it a "solar boat" -- everybody, that is, excepting most Egyptologists. No less than two of them have taken us to task for our misnomer of the Cheops boat, found disassembled but almost intact in a pit near the southern face of his pyramid, and now restored and soon to be installed in a museum built on the Giza plateau to house it (see Newsletter No. 67, October, 1968, p. 8). If any of our readers wishes to pursue this matter further, he might consult The Cheops Boats, by Mohammed Zaki Nour, Zaky Iskander, Mohammad Salah Osman, and Ahmad Youssef Mustafa (Cairo, 1960), pp. 7-10. These authors, after describing the appurtenances of true solar boats, say that nothing of the sort was found in the boat of Cheops.

We take comfort in the fact that our colleagues read the Newsletters carefully.

The Editors

PUBLICATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE CENTER

Bothmer, Bernard V.

"Private Sculpture of Dynasty XVIII in Brooklyn" in The Brooklyn Museum Annual VIII (1966-1967), pp. 55-69; illus., plates.

This article discusses in detail eight stone sculptures of Dynasty XVIII, some of which have been in the Museum for a number of years, while others have been recently acquired. Small as this group is, it provides an excellent cross-section of private sculpture from the time of Hatshepsut to the end of the dynasty and illustrates the variety and inventiveness shown by artists of the period. Mr. Bothmer's careful analysis of each piece and comparison of its salient characteristics with those of sculptures in other collections make his article a handbook in miniature for the study of private stone sculpture of the Eighteenth Dynasty. The group is typical of the careful selection which has made the Brooklyn collection, small as it is in comparison with the collections of older museums, outstanding for quality, not only in works of the period here discussed but also in works of other periods of Egyptian art.

Cooney, John D.

"Siren and Ba, Birds of a Feather," in The Bulletin of the Cleveland Museum of Art LV (1968), pp. 262-271; illus., plate on back cover.

Mr. Cooney's wide knowledge, his command of the English language, and his impish humor combine to make his serious contributions to the history of art a pleasure and a diversion for the reader. The text for his present article is provided by a bronze mirror support inlaid with silver which has recently entered the Cleveland collection. This support, representing a siren, is of Corinthian or Argive origin and is dated to around 475 B.C. Space does not permit a summary of Mr. Cooney's article, which is rich in ancient and modern lore concerning the fatal singers. It must suffice to say that the author seriously discusses the possible derivation of the Greek siren from the human-headed Egyptian

ba-bird, which represents (roughly speaking) the soul of a deceased person, and that he continues and adds to his remarks on "black bronze" noted in a previous Newsletter (No. 65, March, 1968, p. 17).

Leclant, Jean

"Du Nil au Rhin: de l'antique Egypte au coeur de l'Europe," extracted from Melanges offerts a Polys Modenos (1968), 14 pp.

Professor Leclant here discusses Egyptian and Egyptianizing objects found in Alsace from the mid-eighteenth century onward. Such objects were brought to this remote frontier of the Roman Empire not only by the Legions but as articles of commerce frequently travelling along the great trade-route of the Rhine -- the "Nil de l'Occident." Indeed, the long course of the great river is marked not only by finds of images which bear witness to the spread of Egyptian cults but also by finds of objects, useful or curious, which indicate a purely commercial traffic.

Leclant, Jean

"Fouilles et travaux en Egypte et au Sudan, 1966-1967," in Orientalia 37 (1968) pp. 94-140, plates X-XXXVI.

It seems hardly necessary to call the attention of our readers to Professor Leclant's admirable summary of archaeological news from Egypt, which appears annually in Orientalia. There may, however, be students who have not yet discovered this invaluable source, which not only is a model of reporting but also includes excellent illustrations. The author provides numerous footnotes and an index of names, diving, personal, and geographical, and includes in his summary news of Egyptian and Egyptianizing objects discovered at sites outside of Egypt.

O'Connor, David

"Fieldwork in Egypt," in Expedition 11, No. 1 (Fall, 1968), pp. 27-30; illus. (Bulletin of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.)

Dr. O'Connor here summarizes the work of the

expeditions from the University Museum now in Egypt. These include 1) the joint expedition of the Museum and Yale University at Abydos, under the joint direction of Professor W.K. Simpson of Yale and Dr. O'Connor (see Newsletter 63, Oct. 1967, pp. 2-4; also No. 66, July 1968, p. 12, for a short account of the past season's work); 2) re-examination of the tombs of Dra Abu el-Naga, with Lanny Bell as field director (see Newsletter 63, p. 4), and the photographic recording and "computerizing" of blocks from the Aten Temple at Karnak, under the direction of Dr. Ray Smith (see Newsletter No. 65, March 1968, p. 16). The University Museum has been active in Egyptological research since 1906. Indeed, as the subtitle of this number of Expedition -- "Where in the World?" -- indicates, that institution has sent field-workers to the four quarters of the world to add to our knowledge of man and his history. Among other articles in the current Expedition of interest to readers concerned with the Middle East are "Operation Gordion," by Rodney S. Young (pp. 16-19), which summarizes twenty years of work at an important site in Asia Minor, and "The Palace of Tell es-Sa'idiyeh," by James B. Pritchard (pp. 20-22) which describes a palace of the fourth century B.C. erected in the Jordan Valley on a site settled some 3000 years ago and now awaiting more peaceful times for further excavation.

Riefstahl, Elizabeth Ancient Egyptian Glass and Glazes in the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, N.Y. (1968), 114 pp., 93 illus., 13 col. plates. (Wilbour Monographs I)

This publication is the first monograph in a new series dealing with selected groups of objects in the Department of Ancient Art in The Brooklyn Museum. It is one of the results of a Fellowship Program established in 1964 and named in memory of Charles Edwin Wilbour, whose collection of Egyptian antiquities and library were given to the Museum half a century ago. One of the first to hold a Wilbour Fellowship was Mrs. Elizabeth Riefstahl, a former member of the Department and now Associate Curator Emeritus, who joined the

staff in 1937. In 1948 she prepared a slender booklet entitled Glass and Glazes from Ancient Egypt, which was published by the Museum. Since that time the Museum's collection in these fields has greatly increased and so has research into ancient glassmaking and the allied art of glazing, and thus a new handbook seemed desirable. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation made it possible to bring out a handsome publication, in which every piece listed is illustrated in black and white and many are also reproduced in color.

Terrace, Edward L.B.

Egyptian Paintings of the Middle Kingdom: The Tomb of Djehuty-Nekht, New York (1968), 224 pp., 68 illus., incl. 51 col. plates; maps, plans.

In this truly magnificent publication we have the first major work of a young scholar who is Associate Curator in the Egyptian Department of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Taking as a point of departure a painted coffin now in that Museum, Dr. Terrace has given us a sensitive essay on the aesthetics of Egyptian painting, together with an account of the methods and materials employed by the ancient artist. This coffin is unique, not for its subject matter, (also discussed by the author) but for the versatility displayed by the artist, working within long-established conventions. The exceptionally fine color-plates of the present volume should enable the reader to see for himself that the coffin was painted by a master's hand. A full review of Dr. Terrace's book will appear in a forthcoming number of the Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt.

